



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 11, 1930
MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS
LOW WAGE EMPLOYERS LEAD
CONVENTION CALL
IDLENESS BRINGS TERRIFIC LOSSES
MOONEY AND BILLINGS

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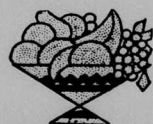
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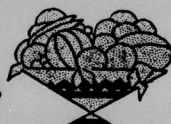
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1930

No. 23

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS

By the American Federation of Labor.

A year ago, industry was at the height of a boom period. Today business is still about 10% below normal. As we enter the last half of 1930 it is clear that there are several months of dull business ahead, although readjustment has made progress.

For wage earners the change since last year brings serious setbacks. Through the spring of 1929 employment conditions on the whole were good, it was far easier to find work. Industries were making good profits. The time was ripe for progress toward better living standards and new agreements brought wage increases and shortened hours. Today unemployment is at a very high level—more than twice as many are out of work as a year ago, according to our figures for union members. Many are on part time, some have taken wage cuts. Living standards are lower. Industrial profits are small, and funds for wage increases are not being created. Workers' progress is temporarily checked.

While workers' incomes are smaller, cost of living has changed only slightly. The decline in prices has thus far been almost entirely in wholesale lines—the price manufacturers receive for their goods. Thus it has injured manufacturers without benefitting workers.

Employers find themselves in difficult circumstances. Last year, orders for goods and services were coming in as fast as they could be filled; mills, railroads, industries were busy; prices were stable, profits were large. This year, prices are going down and the amount employers can get for their product is continually less. Orders are fewer and smaller. Expenses are high, because of overhead on idle machinery, disorganized work forces and other causes. Therefore profits are small, some firms cannot cover expenses, and many have failed. More than 11,500 failures are reported in the first five months of 1930.

The depression is world wide. Workers and employers alike have been swept along by conditions they were not organized to control. Now, although some may be less affected than others, the majority must face the conditions described above.

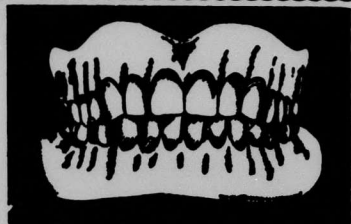
With prices low and expenses high, there is only one way to create the earnings which can bring wage increases to workers and income to the industry—by cutting cost and increasing efficiency. Where the workers are organized in a trade union and collective bargaining is established, they can co-operate to improve efficiency. Management can cut costs by making use of scientific knowledge to improve operating methods. Such improvements, as they become more widespread, will help to turn the tide toward prosperity.

Unemployment this year has meant a greater loss to the country than the destruction of all the goods our factories produce in one week and every building constructed in two months in 36 Eastern States. Over \$2,000,000,000 were lost in wages. And the loss to the country was far greater than this, for these men and women, had they been at work, would have created much more than two billion dollars worth of wealth. The human loss cannot be estimated. In 79 cities alone, over \$16,000,000 were given out in charity to some 275,000 families who had to give up the struggle for self support. This is a poor substitute for lost wages, both to workers and business.

In a period of speculation such as last year's, money which would normally be used in productive ways, in industry, commerce, trade or transportation, is invested in stock gambling, where it does no creative work. The energy, financial and other, which might go to improvements and produce further wealth is wasted in speculation, and industry is the loser. The losses are not felt till later, however, and we are now suffering from many inefficiencies due to the orgy of speculation. It will take time to make up for these losses.

Since the middle of May business indicators have registered declines. Speculators on the stock exchange began to sell. Immediately after the tariff was passed, stock prices fell to the lowest point this year, below the December low level and almost to the low point of the stock crash. Severe declines on the stock market usually create a pessimistic business sentiment, and at present business men seem to have taken the signs as indicating that recovery is further away than was expected. Some even expect it to be delayed till next year. But competent observers, who have more information and have studied earlier depressions, feel that we have made definite progress in this half year and that this relapse does not necessarily postpone recovery. The Harvard Economic Society stands by its May prediction that we may expect better business by fall, and the Cleveland Trust Co. states: "All history of past periods of slow business indicates that the end of this one is approaching." These are two of the country's most reliable authorities on business conditions. The speed of recovery will depend in large part, however, on the efforts of business men and wage earners to improve efficiency.

With wage earners' buying power 10% below last year, exports 20% less and orders for industrial products cut still further by hand to mouth buying and other influences, manufacturers have had to reduce production. Production was 12% lower than last year in the first 5 months. This is a much greater drop than the decline of retail sales (as indicated by department stores), which have been running about 2% or 3% below last year. The adjustment is progressing. But stocks of manufactured goods on hand are still large in some industries.



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Gold or Porcelain Crowns.....\$5.00
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LOW WAGE EMPLOYERS LEAD.

"The public does not realize how often low wages are the cause of appeals for charity," says the American Federationist, current issue.

"How many corporations which make gifts to community chests see to it that their wage earners are receiving a living wage? Low wages cannot be compensated by contributions to charity."

The Federationist shows that charity organizations and public funds in 79 cities gave out \$16,859,800 the first four months of this year to assist those who had not even the barest requirements of food and shelter. Some 275,000 families were relieved.

"Unemployment was the immediate cause which brought many of these families to charity.

"In other cases it was sickness or other emergency. But underlying these emergencies was the fact that income had not been enough to lay aside savings, and in many cases not even enough to meet daily needs.

"Some one has to pay for low wages and unemployment. The financial cost seems insignificant compared to the human cost.

"A study of 129 communities in 1929 shows that corporations paid nearly one-quarter of all the funds raised by community chests for their welfare work. Manufacturing concerns made the largest contribution; chain stores, retail and wholesale merchants, banks and public utilities also helped. In all, \$12,955,000 was given by these corporations, or 22 per cent of the total raised; 33,977 contributions came from them.

"Citizens, corporations, generous individuals pay the financial cost of low wages by giving to charity. But the human cost cannot be measured."

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Martha Washington
Shoes for Women
FRANK O'BRIEN
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CONVENTION CALL.

San Francisco, Cal., July 1, 1930.

To Affiliated Unions: Pursuant to the action of the Executive Council, you are hereby advised that the thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor will be held in Foresters' Hall, 321 E Street, Marysville, California, beginning at 10 a. m., Monday, September 15, 1930, and continuing in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Representation.

Representation in the convention will be upon the following basis:

Each regular affiliated organization shall be entitled to representation (based upon the average per capita tax paid into the Federation during the preceding year, i. e., the total amount paid in for the fiscal year, divided by twelve), as follows:

Unions shall be entitled to two delegates for the first 100 members or less and one delegate for each succeeding 100 members or major fraction thereof; provided that no union shall be entitled to more than six delegates.

Central Labor bodies shall be entitled to two delegates each. Delegates from Central Labor bodies shall not be seated in the convention unless the local union in which they hold membership is affiliated with the Federation.

Each delegate shall vote an equal percentage of the membership of the union he or she represents on all questions where roll call vote is taken, provided, all fractional votes be eliminated.

No proxies shall be allowed.

Each delegate from Central Labor bodies shall be entitled to one vote.

No delegate shall be permitted to represent more than one organization, but delegates from Central Labor councils may also represent the union of their craft.

Each delegate-elect and each alternate-elect shall receive credentials from the secretary of the organization he or she represents, and a duplicate of the same shall be forwarded by said secretary to the secretary-treasurer of the Federation at least two weeks prior to the convention.

If an alternate presents credentials and is seated, he or she shall be the only recognized representative throughout the session of the convention.

All notices of contests must be served on the secretary-treasurer prior to five days before the convening of the convention, and parties making such contest shall be permitted to appear before the Committee on Credentials and present their evidence.

No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for affiliation at least three months prior to the convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization issuing the credentials; provided, organizations chartered within three months of the meeting of the convention shall be eligible to representation.

Introduction of Resolutions.

Propositions and resolutions may be sent to the secretary in advance of the convention, but cannot be introduced after the second day's session of the convention.

Credentials.

The original credentials must be given to the delegates-elect and the duplicates forwarded to the California State Federation of Labor office, Underwood Building, 525 Market Street, San Francisco. The duplicate credentials should be mailed at least two weeks prior to the opening of the convention, as provided in the Constitution.

Delegates Must Show Five Union Labels.

The Constitution, as amended at the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention, provides for the appointment of a Union Label Investigating Committee. The duty is to ascertain the number of union labels shown upon their wearing apparel, and upon the failure of any delegate to show five or more union

labels, his name shall be reported to the convention. To facilitate the work of the Union Label Investigating Committee, delegates-elect are requested to fill in the check list on the back of the original delegate's credential.

Railroad Transportation.

Railroad Rates.—Reduced convention fares have been authorized by the principal steam and electric railroads on the identification-certificate plan. The reduced rates will apply from all points in California on the "one and one-half" rate for the round trip.

Identification-certificates will be mailed to delegates-elect as soon as their duplicate-credentials are received by Secretary Scharrenberg. Members of delegates' families are also entitled to reduced rates.

The sale dates for tickets on the identification-certificate plan from all points in California will be September 10th to 20th, inclusive, with return limit of September 23rd.

In cases where delegates will pass through San Francisco or Oakland en route to Marysville, it is suggested that they purchase 16-day summer excursion tickets to San Francisco or Oakland and then use their identification-certificates in purchasing tickets thence to Marysville; this will give a lower through fare.

General Information.

All proposed amendments to the Constitution should be forwarded to the office of the secretary one week before the opening of the convention.

Convention headquarters will be at the Hotel Marysville.

Delegates wishing to make hotel or room reservations should correspond with Harry A. Harwood, 603 E Street, Marysville, as early as possible.

If there should be any further information regarding the convention or the arrangements for the convenience of delegates, it will be communicated in a letter circular, or through the labor press.

Fraternally,
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
CALIFORNIA STATE
FEDERATION OF LABOR.

W. P. Stanton, President. Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer.

Underwood Bldg., 525 Market St., San Francisco.
E. F. Nelson, John S. Horn, J. W. Gillette, H. L. Alcorn, A. J. Felt, Ros. Mannina, George Durand, Elma F. Smith, Charles S. Child, James E. Hopkins, Anthony L. Noriega, John A. St. Peter, George W. Stokel—Vice-Presidents.

All per capita tax for the fiscal year, including the month of August, should be paid before August 31st.

RECENT REASONING IS NOT SO RECENT.

Sir William Bragg, himself one of the foremost scientists of the day and a winner of the Nobel prize, did an unusual thing at a joint meeting of scientific societies in Ithaca, New York, the other day.

He read the assembled savants extracts from the diary of Michael Faraday, one of the great thinkers of all time, showing that a century ago this amazing man had reasoned out the interconnection between gravity on the one hand and light, heat and electricity on the other, which has been proved only since the war.

The diary will be published next year, which is the one hundredth anniversary of Faraday's construction of the crude, feeble, hand-worked machine which we now know was the first dynamo.

A political big wig, visiting Faraday's laboratory, asked contemptuously:

"What use are these things?"

"Some day," replied Faraday, "you will tax them."

Bragg declared that Faraday's electrical researches had "changed the complexion of our entire civilization."

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HALE BROS.
MISSION

IDLENESS BRINGS TERRIFIC LOSSES.

Wage earners lost more than \$2,000,000,000 the last six months because of unemployment, said Wm. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a public statement.

"This loss is equivalent to wiping away the entire product of manufacturing industry in the United States and every building constructed in two months in the 36 Eastern states," said Mr. Green.

"The country has lost much more than this amount, for these wage earners would have created more than \$2,000,000,000 if they had been employed."

"The Federation's preliminary estimate of unemployed in May is 3,600,000. This does not include office workers or farm laborers. The preliminary figure shows a gain of only 3 per cent since February, when 3,700,000 were out of work. The loss in wage earning purchasing power has been of major importance in prolonging business depression."

President Green said that he hoped for improvement in unemployment did not materialize in June.

"Reports from trade unions in 24 cities show unemployment just as high as in May, with 20 per cent of the union membership still out of work," he said. "This figure shows just as many unemployed as in January (20 per cent), though there has been a slight improvement since the February peak, when 22 per cent were unemployed. Usually over one-third (39 per cent) of those out of work in January are back at their jobs by June. More than twice as many are out of work this year as in June last year."

"Our June figures show a very serious unemployment situation. With the usual fall pick-up in business, employment will improve in the late summer and autumn. But meanwhile the summer months will bring hardships to hundreds of thousands of workers who have already been out of work from three to six months. And the low level of workers' purchasing power will continue to delay business recovery. The six months' unemployment has already meant arrears of debt and many failures among grocers and merchants who depend on wage earners' accounts and those who have sold on installment."

A WORLD OF PEACE.

Let peace enfold the world today
And drive greed's selfishness away;
Then oh! what joyous days will be
When we, a love-ruled world, can see.

"Peace be on earth," the Saviour's word
Is noblest we have ever heard;
So let us follow in His ways
And find all life's most joyous days.

Far better they will be than strife
And all the selfishness of life.
Life's greatest happiness is found
In spreading peace and joy around.

And not through selfishness and greed,
That cause so many hearts to bleed.
Oh! what a joyous world 'twill be
When all Christ's teaching, learn to see,

Will be the grandest rule of life
To drive away greed's selfish strife,
And fill the world with happiness
That will, all Christian people, bless.

No prison cells will then be filled;
But life be as our Saviour willed.
O, man awake, arise! and heed!
And practice our dear Saviour's creed.

Fill all the world with joyful bliss
That now so many people miss
Because they live so far away
From our dear Saviour's ways each day.

—Martha Shepard Lippincott.

JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Minutes of Meeting Held in the Labor Temple,
Saturday Evening, June 28th.

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Chairman Roe H. Baker.

Attendance record kept by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The Chair reported the appointment of the following committees to arrange for details of the Celebration of Labor Day:

Committee of Arrangements—Roe H. Baker, chairman; John A. O'Connell and Thomas Doyle, secretaries; William P. Stanton, James B. Gallagher, George Kidwell, Anthony L. Noreiga, M. S. Maxwell, Charles D. Mull, Sid B. France, Frank C. McDonald, Hugo Ernst, Theo Johnson, Daniel P. Haggerty, Michael Casey, Paul Scharrenberg, Al Berryessa, J. J. McTiernan, James Coulsting, H. P. Brigaerts, C. C. Terrill, Wm. H. Urmey, Joseph Willis, George Burger, John LaForce, Fred P. Nicholas, Geo. S. Hollis, E. A. Dwyer, Daniel C. Murphy, Sarah S. Hagan, Anna Brown, Ella Wunderlich, Laura Molleda, Mabel Sutton, Nellie Casey.

Reception Committee—Harry Milton, chairman; T. C. Meagher, James Dowd, Harry Hall, Thomas Walsh, John Orcutt, Joseph Ault, Dan Dougherty, R. Patterson, Chris Hale, M. E. Decker, Theo Johnson, Thomas Dowd, M. L. Harris, Frank Miller, James W. Mullen, Frank Ferguson, Edward McLaughlin, A. C. Sheehan, T. A. Reardon, Walter Otto, Harry Lowenstein, Frank Flohr.

Floor Committee—Tom Meagher, Floor Manager; Wm. P. McCabe, Dan Cavanaugh, W. G. Desepte, Joseph Ault, Wm. T. Bonsor, R. Patterson, Tom Connors, John McGovern, Anthony Brenner, Joseph Tuite, Frank Brady, F. J. Donworth, Wm. Granfield, Tom Shaughnessey.

Games Committee—Frank Brown, chairman; R. R. Corrio, Joseph Willis, Joseph Trumpower, John Coughlan, James E. Hopkins, M. Guerra, Chas. Gillis, Geo. Sullivan, Geo. Cullen, William Rhys, L. D. Wilson, J. J. Gallagher, Patrick O'Brien, Louis Wolff, L. C. Dressler, Edward VanDeleur.

Barbecue Committee—M. S. Maxwell, chairman; Frank Flohr, R. Brugge, Frank Stahl, W. G. Smith, Walter Murray, Joseph DePool.

Booth Committee—Trades Union Promotional League and Ladies' Auxiliary; W. G. Desepte, chairman; A. V. Williams, Geo. J. Plato, Sid France, J. C. Willis, C. H. Parker, Noble Burton, Jack Williams, Thos. A. Rotell, Mrs. J. R. Gerhart, Mrs. T. Duryea, Mrs. W. G. Desepte, Mrs. M. E. Decker, Mrs. C. Nealon.

Prize Committee—Jos. Tuite, chairman; all the delegates to the Joint Labor Day Committee.

Discussion was had on the coming program, and among the new features adopted will be a baseball game between teams of Waiters' Union, Local No. 50, and Municipal Street Carmen, Division No. 518. A challenge to a pole climbing contest is issued by Electrical Workers No. 6 to members of Electrical Workers No. 151.

Tickets for the celebration have been printed and distribution commenced. Secretary was ordered to issue circular letters to all building trades councils in the bay region, inviting their members to participate. Secretary announced that during the coming week he would also issue a circular letter to all the San Francisco Unions advising them of the coming program and enlisting their support in the sale of tickets for the celebration.

Meeting adjourned for two weeks, to meet again Saturday evening, July 12th, at 8:15 p. m., in the San Francisco Labor Temple.

Adjourned at 9 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

The safety of the nation requires that the greatest amount of power must be left in the hands of the people.—Thomas Jefferson.

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OVERALL SERVICE

340 Eleventh Street

San Francisco

California

"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

The semi-annual meeting of the California Conference of Typographical Unions will be held at 2 p. m., Sunday, July 13th. The meeting will be at union headquarters, 16 First street. The board of directors will convene at 1 o'clock at the same place.

Secretary Michelson and family left on a vacation July 4th. The secretary's itinerary includes Yosemite Valley and other points of interest in the State.

George S. Hollis, who was severely injured when struck by an auto about two weeks ago, is improving. Mr. Hollis suffered five fractured ribs, painful bruises and lacerations. George is at his home, 722 Dolores street, and would enjoy visits by his friends and co-workers.

Another member who recently came out second best in an auto mixup is M. J. McDonnell of the Examiner chapel. Mr. McDonnell's machine was struck by another and Morris suffered a broken thumb.

D. K. Stauffer, until recently with the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, has purchased a gasoline service station at Stockton.

From the "Twenty-five Years Ago" column of the San Jose Mercury Herald it is learned that on June 19, 1905, Will J. French, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, spoke in favor of the eight-hour day at the seventeenth annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union.

The committee to report on revision of the local constitution and by-laws will meet Tuesday, July 15th, at 7:15 p. m. The meeting will be at headquarters. The committee has been working for weeks and the end of its task is near. The committee very urgently requests those having suggested amendments to offer to submit the same to the committee at once. Suggested changes may be mailed to the committee, in care of the president of the union.

The annual meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will take place on Sunday, July 13, at 2 p. m. The meeting will be in the Labor Temple, 16th and Capp streets. Officers for the coming year will be elected. The report prepared for the meeting by Secretary Albert Springer shows a total of \$3689.55 paid in sick benefits, death benefits, doctor and medicine bills, etc., during the past year.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.

We hear a new State law will be proposed at the next meeting of the State law makers prohibiting a certain popular make of automobile from entering (or trying) the Yosemite Valley. Owners of Buick tow cars are responsible for this law. Only a few weeks ago Bill Beveridge used one of these tow cars to get him into the Valley and the owner swore never to tow another car such as the one Bill drives.

The Fourth was celebrated in due and ancient form in this composing room. Some one, name not known, placed a healthy firecracker under Andy Ward's chair. The firecracker did its duty with a noble spirit. Was Andy mad? Say, he was hotter than the lighted fuse of the firecracker.

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A disease causing much depletion in the ranks of the regulars of the shop laid hold of Mickey Donelin. Mickey came in contact with vacationitis, and nothing but a trip about the State can cure this happy ailment, and Mickey is going after the cure.

Tom Boyle returned from the East, where he and the family viewed the sights, but, as Tom put it, the best sight of all was San Francisco on the return.

C. C. King, golfer par excellence, returned last week from Cazadero. Didn't know they had golf links there, but we bet a turned rule that King played golf somewhere in the vicinity.

Cliff Hooper has gone to Reno, Nevada, for his vacation. We hear that he is going to do nothing but rest and occasionally go "afishin'."

Dave Anley and family are vacationing at Yosemite. Wonder if he will find anything out about Bill Beveridge?

Jerry Heilman and family are visiting Sequoyah National Park.

MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

Since election all is quiet, apparently, on the battle-fronts of the M. T. D. U. The statesmen of the M. T. D. U. are simply running true to form: When in doubt do nothing. Do nothing even when there is no doubt. Do nothing whenever it is possible. Do something when it seems absolutely safe or when action cannot be avoided. It is along these lines that they have always functioned, in so far as looking to the improvement of conditions for the working mailers were concerned. The president-elect will apparently need all his great abilities to bring about peace in the M. T. D. U.

Another very important problem to be solved will be the placing of the M. T. D. U. on a sound financial basis. With the slump in mailer work, as well as business in general, the problem of increasing the M. T. D. U. per capita will be anything but an easy one.

An Eastern correspondent, in a letter to the writer, sums up the mailer line-up at Houston as follows: "Of the 27 mailer delegates elected to the Houston convention, there will probably be, on the last roll call, 12 or more delegates voting Progressive, with 15 or less holding out for Smith and White. In the M. T. D. U. convention, it is expected McArdle will have about 10 or more, and Smith and White 12, or less. McArdle is not liable to get off to any flying start, as John White is going there to fight."

If not before, very likely at the convention, the Smith and McArdle clans will stage a scrap at that "get-together" of the M. T. D. U., when we may expect to be still further enlightened on the "inner workings" of the M. T. D. U. Already enough scandal has been aired to give the M. T. D. U. statesmen rank near the head of the class with those of many of our American cities, when it comes to "getting something for yourself" while you are "on top"—politically. It is rumored that President Smith, by wire, congratulated "the new"—or "old boss"—of the M. T. D. U. on winning the election. Probably the retiring president of the M. T. D. U. has an eye on that foremanship in New York, dangled before his eyes and which, it is said, he declined, before election.

Regularly elected mailer delegates to Houston convention: Boston, James R. Martin, Stephen J. Howard; Chicago, Andrew Giacola, Chas. Hancock; St. Louis, Henry H. Wunderlich, August C. Hehl; Minneapolis, Milton B. Schroetke; Toronto, Harry Eisen; New York, Daniel J. McCullough,

Chas. A. Gallagher, Randolph Anderson; Kansas City, Benjamin M. Haslett; Indianapolis, John W. White; Newark, Chas. A. Finn; Cleveland, John Finn; Philadelphia, Sam Wax; Cincinnati, A. L. Fuerst; Memphis, C. G. McMillan; Salt Lake City, Chas. F. Short; Milwaukee, Otto Lepp; Oklahoma City, Albert B. Tapp; Seattle, F. L. Galloway; Toledo, Oscar Saffron; El Paso, A. Browning; Tacoma, Paul L. Jones; Terre Haute, John Kinberger; Fresno, Neil N. Norton. If all who have been elected attend, there will be four more M. T. D. U. delegates than were present at the Seattle convention.

We regret to learn of the serious injuries suffered by George S. Hollis, former president of No. 21, in being run down by an automobile and hope for his speedy recovery. Mr. Hollis has a wide acquaintanceship among the members of No. 18. We are pleased to learn the reckless driver was apprehended, and we hope he will be severely dealt with. Reckless driving of autos is becoming altogether too common in this and other cities, endangering the lives of pedestrians, young and old. We would suggest as a curb to reckless drivers a few stiff jail sentences, besides being deprived of the privileges of operating an auto for a year at least. Our judges, in dealing with these culprits, are far too lenient, in our opinion. . . . Leroy Bennetts, Chronicle chapel, has returned to the sub line after a three months' vacation in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in which vicinity he acquired a healthy complexion of tan as well as some avoirdupois.

CENSUS IDLE FIGURES MISLEAD.

Students of the unemployment problem protest against the Department of Commerce claim that there are but 2 per cent of the population unemployed.

This estimate follows a statistical release by the Census Bureau, that has asked certain questions to 29,264,480 of the population, of which 20,634,375 are in agricultural sections and 8,620,105 are in industrial centers.

This means that approximately two and one-half less persons were questioned in the cities—where unemployment is prevalent—than in agricultural areas.

The figures apply to persons who are "seeking work" and does not apply to persons who have been laid off, who are prevented from work by "bad weather" and other causes.

A man who is laid off, or who is "on leave without pay," is not included in this list. He is supposed to have a job, even though he has not worked for several months. He is not in the same class with the man who has no job and who is seeking employment.

Under this system, and by questioning two and one-half more persons in agriculture than in industry, we are told that there are "only 2,300,000 unemployed."

The estimate that but 2 per cent of the population are unemployed is based on the entire population, rather than on the 45,000,000 employables throughout the country.

Later figures will be issued by the Census Bureau. These figures will be based on the following queries:

"If this person has a job, is he on lay-off or on leave without pay? Is he on vacation or on leave with pay? Is this his regular rest day or 'day off'? Is he prevented from working by bad weather? Other reasons not being at work."

A compilation of these answers, together with the statement already issued will be an approximately correct picture of the unemployed.

Secretary of Commerce Lamont seems to overlook this incomplete summary, as he is quoted: "The figures (just issued), applied to the whole population, would indicate much less unemployment than was generally estimated."



Voices for the Speechless

A NOTEWORTHY "by-product" of the research of the Bell Telephone Laboratories is the artificial larynx, which restores speech to those who have been rendered voiceless through certain types of throat operations. The device, developed in cooperation with Dr. J. E. MacKenty, consists of a silver pipe, the stem of which is held in the mouth as shown in the illustration. Over a slit in the pipe chamber is stretched a thin rubber diaphragm, which vibrates as air is forced through the chamber from portable bellows or, in some cases, from the lungs, through an incision in the throat. The vibrating diaphragm gives forth a sound which is carried by the pipe stem to the back part of the mouth. Simultaneously the speaker forms the various vowel and consonant sounds by moving the lips, tongue and teeth and changing the shape of the mouth and throat cavities, thus producing intelligible speech.

Hundreds of voiceless people have had their speech restored through use of the artificial larynx, including some whose business and social activities involve extensive use of the telephone.

With reasonable men, I will reason; with humane men I will plead; but to tyrants I will give no quarter, nor waste arguments where they will certainly be lost.—William Lloyd Garrison.

There is not a wrong against which we fail to protest or seek a remedy; there is not a right to which any of our fellows are entitled which it is not our duty, mission and work and struggle to attain. So long as there shall remain a wrong unrighted or a right denied, there will be work for the labor movement to do.—Samuel Gompers.



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THE LABOR CLARION

LABOR TEMPLE

SIXTEENTH AND CAPP STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO

The habits of our whole species fall into three great classes: Useful Labor, Useless Labor, and Idleness. Of course, the first only is meritorious, and to it all the products of labor rightfully belong; but the two latter, while they exist, are heavy pensioners upon the first robbing it of a large portion of its just rights. The only remedy is, as far as possible, to drive useless labor and idleness out of existence.—Abraham Lincoln.

If there is any principle of the Constitution that more imperatively calls for attachment than any other, it is the principle of free thought—not free thought for those who agree with us, but freedom for the thought that we hate.—Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

For we are made for co-operation, like feet, like hands, like eyelids, like the rows of the upper and lower teeth.—Marcus Aurelius, 121-180 A. D.

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MEMBER OF
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It is labor that lays the foundations of empires, that clears up continents, that builds cities, that operates railroads, gathers news, prints papers, cultivates the earth, feeds the nations and elevates man; and it is the men who toil with their hands who are entitled to special consideration, although they get little credit for their work. The men who gather at banquets dressed in fine linen and soft raiment may imagine that they are the State, but it is not so. Many of them are simply parasites, eating bread that others toil for; all could be wiped out and the nation would go right on; they would scarcely be missed.—John P. Altgeld.

Unemployment is a world-wide tragedy. It is greatest in Germany where the International Labor office puts it at about 20 per cent. Unemployment in the United States is estimated by the same authority at 16 per cent, 5 per cent higher than in Great Britain where it is a major issue. Conditions are very bad in Italy, Poland, Australia and Japan. France has a record of practically no unemployment at all. This is probably due to several causes, some of which are not likely to last. They include the rehabilitation of the devastated regions, a job which is now pretty well done, and the nature of French industries which still operate in rather small units which can adjust themselves to changed conditions somewhat faster than big industries employing mass production.

In opposing the pending anti-injunction bill, a majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee said: "There are many situations in which the even-handed justice of the courts is preferable to executive attempts at law enforcement." This is true—from the standpoint of employers who would drive strikers back to objectionable work conditions. But what becomes of government by law? Who has empowered equity courts to enforce law? Why do Senators, pledged to the Constitution, applaud usurpation of power that belongs to the executive branch of government? If there are "many situations" in which equity courts may enforce law, who can mark their limitation, once the principle of government by law is discarded? We can not play fast and loose with principle. It is true equity judges can quickly smash strikes by the simple expedient of charging violence and denying constitutional guarantees. But equity is enlarging this usurpation, and is reaching into control of the press and business. The question is no longer a "labor" matter. Government by law and government by conscience can not exist—one must give way.

MOONEY AND BILLINGS

The long awaited decision of the Governor in the matter of the application for pardon for Mooney and Billings has been made public. In the case of Billings, the Supreme Court, which had exclusive jurisdiction because of the fact that he was a two-time loser, decided by a vote of six to one to recommend to the Governor that pardon be denied. Mooney's case was entirely in the hands of the Governor, who made a very extensive study of it and then asked the assistance of the Advisory Pardon Board, made up of the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General, the head of the Department of Penology and the Wardens of Folsom and San Quentin prisons. This board unanimously recommended that executive clemency be not granted, and since this conclusion was in harmony with the ideas of the chief executive, he followed it and denied a pardon to the prisoner.

The Supreme Court and the Pardon Board, as well as the Governor himself, issued lengthy statements concerning the reasons for their conclusions. The Governor, among other things, said:

"Although two previous Governors had refused to pardon Mooney, I have nevertheless given his application most thorough and exceedingly careful consideration.

"I have been in receipt of many hundreds of communications from all portions of the world, most of them evidently a sincere belief in the prisoner's innocence and urging his pardon, though in practically every instance with no first-hand knowledge of the case except what they have been told by others, or have read either in the press or in literature sent out by the Mooney Defense Committee.

"There has been no propaganda or pressure of any kind directed to the keeping of Mooney in prison.

"In making my study of the case I have done so with absolutely no prejudice against Tom Mooney or any social theories he may hold, or for any other crimes with which he may have been charged or may have been capable of committing.

"Although I have spent many months studying these cases, and have carefully read the transcripts of the trials as well as thousands of pages of briefs, petitions, affidavits and other documents filed with me, as continuously stated during my investigation, I have not been able to convince myself of the innocence of the prisoners.

"I have made a special study of Oxman's testimony and desire to say that I thoroughly discredit it, I have personally and at great length interviewed both Mr. and Mrs. Hatcher of Woodland, where Oxman visited on the morning of July 22nd, and am convinced that he did not arrive in San Francisco until hours after the explosion took place.

"I cannot agree, however, that the case against Mooney falls with the discrediting of Oxman, for the testimony of John MacDonald is as strong in that case as in the case of Billings.

"Until the truth of the repudiation affidavits can be definitely established, no one can question the decision of the Supreme Court or the reasoning of the Supreme Court or the reasoning of the Advisory Pardon Board, for there are certainly some portions of MacDonald's affidavit which appear patently untrustworthy.

"For instance, in his affidavit MacDonald alleges that improper identification of Mooney and Billings was made by him—that Lieutenant Goff took him to the door of Mooney's cell and said, 'This is your man—this is Mooney,' and that he subsequently took him to Billings' cell, asked the turnkey to open the door and said, 'Come out here, Billings.'

"Upon careful investigation I am convinced that nothing of this kind occurred; nor can any one believe that Billings and Mooney and their attorneys knew of such a spurious identification without calling attention to the matter in either of the trials.

"In view of what has been said above, and in view of the fact that from the very first I have considered the cases of Billings and Mooney as parallel and in common with all others have recognized that both must be guilty or both innocent, until some further light is shed upon the case which I do not now possess, I manifestly must accept the conclusions of the Supreme Court and the Pardon Advisory Board, and accordingly must at this time deny a pardon to Thomas J. Mooney."

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Congressmen, sitting in a row, like blackbirds, picking labor's injunction bill to pieces. Congressmen, sitting in a row, like blackbirds, picking the Wagner unemployment bills to pieces. Congressmen, sitting in a row, panting for adjournment, offering no proposition to take care of the two biggest issues of the day. Congressmen, going home to get re-elected, "on their records," using the time-honored methods to that end, glad-handing, chest expansion, ponderosity—bunk! This is no blast against Congress. That would be foolish, idiotic. Congress is all right. Plenty of Congressmen are all wrong. Still more are more than half wrong. What does a Congressman think about, viewing unemployment and injunction abuse? Some are earnest; some sit and think and some "jes' set."

* * *

Mr. Director of the Census seems to have "pulled a fast one" by giving out figures represented as depicting the percentage of unemployment for about one-fourth the population. Somehow, more and more one loses faith in statisticians, though some, like the veteran Ethelbert Stewart could no more be induced to play foxy than could the Rock of Gibraltar be pushed over. But when a census official, supposed to be dealing in actual count of noses, gives us figures which show a total of only about 2,500,000 unemployed in April—well, candidly, we just don't believe those figures do represent a count. If and when it is proven that by actual, sworn count, that is an accurate figure, we shall eat these words, one by one. But meanwhile, oh, yeah?

* * *

It seems that, having formed a fiber substitute for cotton, sans boll weevil, the soviets are planning to push the crop until, five years hence, sufficient can be dumped into the world market to demoralize the cotton-growing population of the United States. Why not? Also, what is to hinder a like development in wheat? What story will be told five years hence by all the tractors built for the soviets by American plants and the tractors built in soviet plants erected by Americans? Soviet Russia has the land, empires of it. And soviet Russia has the population. Population, plus land, plus machinery, mean production just to the extent to which they are joined and intelligently directed, even if the labor is enslaved and debased.

* * *

Now we must contemplate the next Congress. The fight for justice can not end. It must go on as long as injustice persists. The injunction is an injustice which remains. Again the battle must be waged. One stage of it must be waged in the election and in such primaries as remain to be held. Let no injunction Congressman get by. Defeat them all. Work against them and vote against them. No Congressman can be for the injunction and deserve re-election.

WHY KREISLER CUT HIS FEE.

The skill of Fritz Kreisler in wielding the violinist's bow is well known, but it remained for Alfred E. Edstrom of Chicago to reveal Kreisler's subtle use of barbed sarcasm when occasion requires.

Kreisler had been engaged to play at a musicale given by a prominent society matron. The conversation, as related by Kreisler, was as follows:

"And the charge, Mr. Kreisler?"

"Two thousand dollars," was the reply.

"And you understand, of course, you are not to mingle with the guests?" the matron stipulated.

"In that case, madam, my fee will be \$1000," Kreisler responded.

WIT AT RANDOM

A Scotchman in planning his new home left the roof off one room.

A friend asked the reason for this.

"Oh, that's the shower," replied the Scotchman. —Carolina Buccaneer.

Wife (trying on hats)—Do you like this turned down, dear?

Husband—How much is it?

"Eleven dollars."

"Yes, turn it down."—Capper's Weekly.

"Porter!"

"Yes, madam, what is it you wish?"

"I just found two strange men in my apartment, and I want you to put one of them out." —Lure.

A little girl was describing her first experience in an elevator. "We got into a little room," she said, "and the upstairs came down."—Christian Register.

"I never could understand why a fellow should not be allowed to have more than one wife."

"Well, after you are married you'll realize that the law protects those who are incapable of protecting themselves."—Pathfinder.

An old negro was asked what breed of chicken he considered the best.

"All kinds has dere merits," he replied. "De white ones am de easiest to find, but de black ones am de easiest to hide."

Visitor (looking over fraternity house)—Don't you know roller towels are against the law?

Brother—Oh, yes, but that one was put up before the law was passed.—Northwestern Purple Parrot.

Georgia Lawyer (to colored prisoner)—Well, Rastus, so you want me to defend you. Have you any money?

Rastus—No, suh, I hain't got no money, but I got a 1922 model Fo'd car.

Lawyer—Well, you can raise some money on that. Now, let's see—just what do they accuse you of stealing?

Rastus—A 1922 Fo'd car.

Passerby (to "blind" beggar)—It seems to me that you can see.

Beggar—Oh, well, in these days competition is so great that even a blind man must keep his eyes open.

Appel—The doctor says there's something the matter with my head.

Fetherstone—You don't mean to say you paid a doctor to tell you that?

Old Lady—Girlie, can you direct me to a bank?

Inez—Yessum, for a quarter.

Old Lady—Isn't that pretty high pay, my girl?

Inez—No, ma'am, not for a bank director.

Tramp—Madam, would you mind givin' me the recipe for them biscuits you give me half an hour ago?

Lady—What can you want with the recipe? You're not going to make biscuits, are you?

Tramp—No, but I want you to settle a bet. My pard says you use three cups of cement to one of sawdust, and I say you use only two.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—When was the earliest factory legislation passed in Great Britain?

A.—In the year 1802.

Q.—What was the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations?

A.—A body created by act of Congress in August, 1912, to inquire into existing industrial conditions and relations and the causes of industrial unrest in the United States.

Q.—What labor organization constitution states that the "struggle between the capitalist and the laborer" will work disastrous results to the toiling millions if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit?

A.—This is from the preamble to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

Q.—What is "smooting"?

A.—In British labor slang, this is the practice on the part of an individual laborer of working for a second employer after putting in a full day's work at his regular trade. It is also known as "foxing" and "grassing." The practice is forbidden by the trade unions.

BY THE WAY.

Captain John Galin, of Leningrad, who announces himself as not a communist, and who refused to take the steamer Aledo out of New York to Russia on soviet orders, is about to be deported because he also refused to act as a spy in this country for the soviets. The steamer Aledo is one of a number which were sold to the soviets by the United Shipping Board at Baltimore. Leaving his ship at New York City, after it was all loaded, with crew aboard, the captain returned to Baltimore, where he was arrested May 9th on the order of Captain Julius Gerson of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. He claims that fear of the consequences of refusing to act as a spy and a smuggler for the G. P. U. (soviet secret police) in ports visited by him, led him to take this action. He has now been ordered deported as an alien, but may leave voluntarily if he goes prior to September 1st, according to Baltimore immigration officials. The arrest order was based on a charge of misappropriation of funds, but the captain has replied to these, showing that he only took what was due him in wages and transportation allowances. It is significant that the reds expect their ship captains to act as spies—significant and true to form.

The power of publicity to bring justice was proved in the recent decision of the governing board of Harvard University to pay \$280 to each of 20 Harvard scrubwomen who were discharged last December after it was disclosed that they were getting less than the minimum prescribed by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission. The \$280 recommended for each woman will reimburse her for a two-cent shortage over a nine-year period. The group of Harvard alumni, headed by Corliss Lamont, instructor in philosophy at Columbia, accordingly has abandoned its plans of bringing justice to the scrubwomen by raising funds through alumni subscription to pay the difference between the Harvard wage and the minimum wage. If the searchlight of publicity, in which the labor press gave valiant help, had not been turned on the niggardly policy of the Harvard authorities, it is doubtful if anything would have been done for the scrubwomen.

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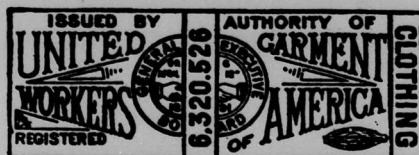


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I recall in my boyhood days a saying which I have never forgotten, and that is: "Success is for those energetic enough to work for it, hopeful enough to look for it, patient enough to wait for it, brave enough to seize it, and strong enough to hold it." The maker of that recipe was not only a profound student of humanity, but must have had an opportunity of observation based on personal experience.—Frank A. Dudley.

There is no moment like the present. The man who will not execute his resolutions when they are fresh upon him can have no hope from them afterwards; they will be dissipated, lost, and perish in the hurry and scurry of the world, or sunk in the slough of indolence.—Maria Edgeworth.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, July 2, 1930, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-President C. H. Parker at 8:05 p. m. The chair appointed Thos. Rotell of Molders' Union No. 164 as vice-chairman. On roll call the absentees were excused.

The minutes of the League meeting held June 18th were approved as read.

Credentials—Sisters Hamilton and Del Carlo of the Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary No. 125 and Brother F. E. Lawson of Carpenters' Union No. 483, being present, were seated as delegates.

Communications—From Ladies' Auxiliary of the League, minutes, read and filed. From the Building Trades Council, minutes, noted and filed. From Noble Burton stating he is on his vacation and desires to be excused, also enclosing check for per capita tax, filed.

Bills—Read and referred to the trustees; same ordered paid.

Secretary's Report—Stated he had visited quite a number of stores on union label goods and visited unions with literature at night. That the label film machine was ready again. That he had attended the Labor Day Committee meetings. That he had written to Santa Maria on the label show but had received no answer as yet.

Reports of Unions—Carpenters No. 483 report work is fairly good just now; that it has been very slack. Garment Workers No. 131 report that work is no better; only getting two or three days a week; when buying any kind of shirt look for the United Garment Workers' union label. Cracker Packers' Auxiliary 125 say work is fair and it looks like the American Biscuit Co. wants to cut wages. Molders' Union report business is picking up a little; remember that the Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark stoves are local union made; buy them. Waiters—State that just now there is a little rush for extra work and a lot of their members are working. Cigarmakers say business is bad; not much work; want you to ask and look for their blue union label when buying a cigar. Bill Posters report work fair. Stereotypers say it is fair. Grocery Clerks ask you when buying provisions to ask for their union button. Sign Painters state work is poor, also that the agitation against billboard signs is putting their members out of work. Ladies' Auxiliary report their members doing good work and ask all delegates to stay for their bunco party.

New Business—Agitation Committee will meet to formulate plans for the booth at the Labor Day picnic.

Receipts—\$58.76. Bills Paid—\$114.25.

Adjournment—Meeting adjourned at 8:45 p. m., and the hall was turned over to the Ladies' Auxiliary for their bunco party. Some good union-made prizes were won by those who were lucky.

Next meeting will be held Wednesday, July 16th.

"No union-earned money except for union-label goods and union service."

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

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LABOR'S SUMMER VACATION SCHOOL.

"Whatever progress the American Labor Movement makes rests upon an educational basis.—Gompers.

Do not make your final arrangements for this summer's vacation until you have considered the advantages of the summer vacation school at Los Angeles Municipal Camp Seeley. The time set for this school is the two-week period of August 3d to August 16th, inclusive. Municipal Camp Seeley is located in the Arrowhead region of the San Bernardino National Forest near the city of San Bernardino and at an elevation of nearly one mile. Camp Seeley is a highly improved site, including all facilities for swimming, hiking, playing, dancing or just being lazy.

A separate section of this spacious camp has been set aside for the uses of the summer school and its students. A splendid program has been prepared, not too strenuous, yet stimulating and thought provoking. The subject matter of the studies offered will treat of the economic nature of the industrial world in which the worker lives and the consequent problems that an industrial society places upon him.

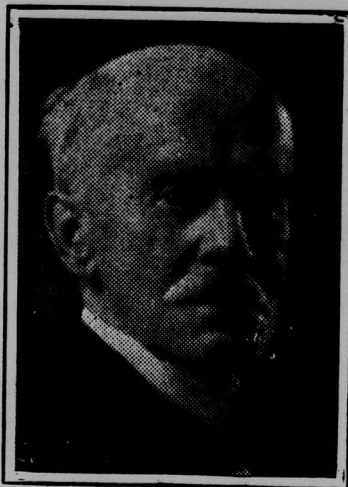
The week-end of August 9th and 10th will be given over to special Conference on Problems of Immigration. This conference will be presided over by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor. All persons interested are welcome to attend this session of the summer school.

The entire cost for the thirteen-day period at camp is \$19.50. This includes meals, cabin and all camp privileges. In addition there will be charged a \$2.00 registration fee for each student attending the sessions of the summer school.

This school is sponsored by the Joint Committee on Workers' Education representing the State Federation of Labor of the State of California and the Extension Division of the University of California. Make your reservations early with Alma Wilson, Supervisor of Camps, City Hall, Los Angeles, California. J. L. KERCHEN,

Director of Workers' Education.

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FRANK B. SPOONER

Mr. Frank B. Spooner of the General Traffic Engineer's office recently retired from active service with the New York Telephone Company after nearly half a century of continuous employment with that company and its predecessors. He started on his business career in 1881 with the Law Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York City and remained with that company until it was succeeded by the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company; when that company was taken over by the New York Telephone Company in 1896, Mr. Spooner went with the new company.

Mr. Spooner is the author of "The History of the Central Offices of the New York Telephone Company—1881-1928," which contains much valuable historical data.

Truth never yet fell dead in the streets; it has such affinity with the soul of man, the seed however broadcast will catch somewhere and produce its hundredfold.—Theodore Parker.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.
American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Castro Theatre.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Royal Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone Market 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespear Hall, 15th and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Alblon.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3220 East 16th, Oakland, Calif.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings at Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Room 842, Pacific Building.
Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday—273 Golden Gate avenue.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Mallors No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Ferry Building.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate avenue.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.
Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—112 Valencia.

Brief Items of Interest

These members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Frank Keenan of the musicians, John Renault of the water workers, Irving Goodman of the locomotive engineers.

There has been but little activity in labor circles during the past week owing to the lull caused by the three-day rest resulting from the Fourth of July falling on Friday.

The election of a secretary of the Los Angeles Labor Council resulted in a tie vote between Buzzell and Hock and the run-off will take place at the regular meeting of the Council this evening. There is much interest in the contest and a hot time is expected by all.

House leaders postponed action on the Wagner labor agencies bill until the December session of Congress. The question was not permitted to come on the floor of the House, where a vote could be taken. The National Association of Manufacturers and other powerful anti-labor interests opposed the measure, which was passed by the Senate.

The bill for advanced planning and regulated construction of public works during depression was amended. The bill to compile unemployment data was passed.

A state-wide organization, called by the Connecticut Federation of Labor, was organized to draw up an old-age pension law and urge passage of same at the State Legislature. The committee consists of representatives of the unions, fraternal, civic and other organizations.

Machinery in the United States Census Office, operated by 1000 clerks, is doing the work of 10,000 employees. The machine was first used in 1890 and has since been developed. It is used throughout the business world.

The Montana Federation of Labor convention refused to divide on the initiative measure, now before the people, to amend the state compensation law. Private insurance interests and their newspapers have been assuring the public that contrary action would be taken by the unionists.

At Providence a five-day week and wage increases have been secured by marble tile setters and helpers. Rates for setters are advanced 10 cents an hour to \$1.50 and from 85 to 93½ cents for helpers. Organized steamfitters installed the five-day week and increased wages to \$1.37½ an hour.

Until production is regulated to meet consumption, prices will remain at a low level, William L. Cooper of the Department of Commerce told a convention of business men.

Contractors who are building state and county highways in Colorado admit they force employees to work 10 and 12 hours, in violation of the eight-hour law. Protests were filed with the State Industrial Commission by the Colorado Federation of Labor.

The "sweat-shop" still honeycombs industry, the United States Women's Bureau declares, following a survey in New York. The victims of the neglect of proper regulation of this system are not limited to the home workers themselves," the Bureau states. That products coming from unclean or diseased homes become a virulent menace to public health is emphasized.

The Rhode Island Textile Council opposes Senators Metcalf and Hebert for their support of Judge Parker as an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. Senator Metcalf is a candidate this fall for re-election and the textile workers declare he should be defeated. The vote of these two Senators, the resolution states, show they are not sympathetic to the workers' cause.

Organized printers in this city and Niagara Falls were forced on strike by the American Sales Book Company, whose executive offices are located in Toronto. The company also locked out organized stereotypers in the same cities. An attempt to enforce the Bedeau speed-up system is behind the trouble. Under this plan a worker is discharged if he does not reach a standard of output, set by the company, which manufactures sales books. The victimized workers are supported by executive councils of their respective international unions.

It would have been a most useful thing if the Governor of Ohio on his inauguration might have spent his first month as governor in the penitentiary at Columbus, the Rev. Dr. Charles N. Lathrop told a social welfare conference in Boston the other day. "It would have been helpful if it were the obligation of every judge on the bench first to be an inmate of the penitentiary to which he sends convicted felons," Dr. Lathrop continued. "I wish we might have the judges dealing with criminal cases clapped into prison for a couple of weeks before they are qualified to take their places on the bench, that they might know intimately the conditions of our penal institutions, and out penal systems." Good suggestions. If the Governor of Ohio had been an inmate of the Columbus penitentiary, changes might have been made that would have prevented the terrible fire there, with its great loss of life. If judges knew the inside of prisons from personal experience, they might not be so fast to send offenders to prison, especially first offenders who are often started on a life-long criminal career by their initial prison sentence.

Forget not, I pray you, the right of personal freedom. Self-government is the foundation of all our political and social institutions. Seek not to enforce upon your brother by legislative enactment the virtue that he can possess only by the dictates of his own conscience and the energy of his will.—John Quincy Adams.

That we should do unto others as we would have them do unto us—that we should respect the rights of others as scrupulously as we would have our rights respected—is not a mere counsel of perfection to individuals—but it is the law to which we must conform social institutions and national policy if we would secure the blessings and abundance of peace.—Henry George.

We find that in all ages only those people have had a measure of justice who were in a position to compel it. All classes are organizing on the theory that in unity there is strength, and in order to be better equipped to hold their own and to secure justice in the fierce struggle that is going on in the world. The only hope of the laboring man in this country lies in organization.—John P. Altgeld.

The aim of education should be to teach us rather how to think than what to think—rather to improve our minds, so as to enable us to think for ourselves, than to load the memory with the thoughts of other men.—James Beattie.

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